

## FIFTEEN DAYS' HARD FIGHTING.

Admiral Seymour Could Neither Get Back nor Forward.

### MEN ON QUARTER RATIONS.

Losses on the Battle of Tien Tsin Reach 97 Killed and Wounded—Troops Moving Up.

London, June 29, 4 a. m.—The casualties in the international force attacking Tien Tsin were:

Nationality.	Killed.	Wounded.
American.	2	2
British.	2	1
German.	15	27
Russian.	10	87

The gun fire of the Americans and British is described as "beautiful." After the relieving force passed on to the relief of Admiral Seymour, Chinese regulars under Gen. Nieh, gave a dispatch from Shanghai, again attacked Tien Tsin fiercely and bombarded the foreign settlement with a terrible fire.

Col. Dorrward, British, commanded the column that relieved Admiral Seymour. American marines participated in the achievement. The admiral was found intrenched and surrounded by immense masses of Chinese, who were driven off by the attacking column after a brisk fight.

### MADE A BRILLIANT FIGHT.

His men had made a brilliant resistance, never falling in courage, for fifteen days of continued fighting. During ten days the men were on quarter rations. They started with provisions for three days and they could have held out a day or two longer.

The column was a few miles beyond Tien Tsin. Deeming it hopeless to attempt to break through the Boers, Admiral Seymour essayed a night retreat toward Tien Tsin, but he came into collision with a strong force of Chinese driving from the northwest and could not advance nor retreat. There was nothing to do but to intrench and to stand siege. He vainly attempted his escape.

Seymour's men caught several Chinese who said the legations had been burned and the ministers killed. Others said that the ministers had been imprisoned. The Chinese displayed fanatical courage in the attack.

Four thousand Russians left Tien Tsin four days after Admiral Seymour, but they never got in touch with him.

### FIGHTING NOT OVER.

Railway communication from Taku to Tien Tsin has been restored and the force is advancing toward Peking. Fighting was in progress Wednesday in the vicinity of Tien Tsin. Large preparations are being made to support and reinforce the Peking column. Twenty thousand troops of all arms, including Japanese, have now been landed.

The fate of the members of the legations is still a mystery. If they are alive and unharmed at Peking, the Chinese authorities are expected to credit Shanghai correspondents with, for restraining the fanatical mob.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, writing at 9:05 p. m. yesterday, says: "It is reported on good Chinese authority that the government, alarmed by the foreign military preparations, has issued an edict ordering the suppression of the Boxers and announcing a decision to protect the legations at all hazards."

### CHINESE VIOLATING THEIR PROMISE.

However this may be, the British consulate at Shanghai received definite information yesterday, the Daily Express correspondent says, that while solemnly promising complete abstention from warlike preparations, the Chinese are mounting several new 6-inch guns at the Woo Sung forts.

The British warships have sailed from Hongkong to reinforce the allied squadron at Shanghai. The southern provinces are sending troops toward Peking and the exodus of Chinese from Shanghai continues at the rate of from 10,000 to 15,000 a day.

Russian prestige has been injured during the recent fighting and an anti-Russian rising in the Liao Tung peninsula, Russian Manchuria, is predicted. According to the Shanghai correspondent of the Times, advice from Shanghai says that Gov. Yuan Shih Kai maintains cordial relations with foreigners and has sent numerous couriers to Peking, but none of them have returned.

### ARRANGING PEACE TERMS.

A dispatch from Shanghai says: "It is asserted here that Liu, the Viceroy of Nankin, has received instructions from Peking to inform the foreign consuls here immediately that the legations at Peking have been arranging peace terms."

Admiral Bruce, in command of the British forces at Taku, reports to the British admiralty the following casualties: At Taku, June 24th, one seaman wounded. At Tien Tsin up to the forenoon of June 23rd, four seamen killed and Lieuts. Sterling, Powell and Wright, Commander Beatty and forty-four midshipmen and seamen wounded.

The American mission at Wuh sien, Shan Tung province, has been destroyed. The missionaries escaped. The governor has notified foreign consuls that he is unable to protect them.

### SOME OF THE LOSSES.

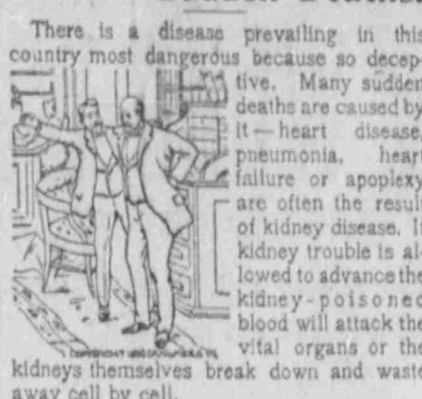
An Imperial decree published in Shanghai says a correspondent of the Daily Express asserts that the Imperial palace in Peking was burned on June 15th and that the attack on the palace was made by revolting Chinese troops. The parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, Mr. Frederick, in the house of commons yesterday, said the latest news received by the government was contained in a dispatch from Tien Tsin, dated June 24th, from which it appeared that Vice-Admiral Seymour sent word that he had seized a small arsenal north of Tien Tsin, where he was being bombarded by a large number of guns, and had lost forty men killed and seventy wounded.

This message, it is said, was brought by a servant in the employ of one of the legations, who was thoroughly trustworthy. He added that the damage done to the foreign settlement at Tien Tsin was comparatively slight. In his French and British concessions, which had suffered severely, the British casualties were four men killed and fifty wounded, including six officers.

### SITUATION THREATENING.

Berlin, June 28.—The Cologne Volks Zeitung has received a cablegram, saying that the situation in the mission districts in the southern part of the province of Shan Tung is now extremely threatening. Pro-Vicar Freinademetz telegraphs from Yenchow, the Grand canal, that the missionaries are without protection, and that their lives are in great danger.

## The Cause of Many Sudden Deaths.



There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because so deceptive. Many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure, apoplexy, are often the result of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to advance the kidney-poisoned blood will attack the vital organs or the kidneys themselves break down and waste away cell by cell.

Bladder troubles must always result from a derangement of the kidneys and a cure is obtained quickest by a proper treatment of the kidneys. If you are feeling badly you can make no mistake by taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, and overcomes the unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and sold by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sized bottles. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper.

According to the same paper, there are in Peking 10,000 Catholics, with twenty-five Catholic missionaries and 100 Protestant missionaries. The Volks Zeitung expresses astonishment that none of these people have been able to send news to the coast.

### AMERICANS FIXED THEM.

Gen. Von Hannaken, formerly military instructor in the Chinese army, replying to a statement in the English press that the Taku forts were built by German engineers, says they were built by Chinese mechanics and afterward remodeled by Americans.

The Voerwaert complains that the German government is taking all the various steps in China without consulting the reitachtag, which is now adjourned, whereas the British and French parliaments are in session. The governments of London and Paris must make reports to them on the progress of events. It adds: "It is high time that our people recognize the danger threatening them, and that they call the government to strict account."

### KEMPFF NOT A DIPLOMAT.

As Good a Fighter as Ever Commanded a Ship.

But Because of His Deficiency in Diplomacy, the Navy Department Is Not Satisfied With Him.

New York, June 29.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: Admiral Kempff next Sunday and send him to Nagasaki or Chefoo. Official dissatisfaction with Admiral Kempff has been displayed frankly by all the authorities here.

The necessity for Admiral Kempff's speedy detachment, it is said at the navy department, has been apparent ever since it was learned that Flag Captain McCalla had gone to the front with Vice Admiral Seymour's column. For it was well known to officials that without McCalla's constant advice the American senior naval officer could not be depended upon to meet grave emergencies involving discretion of a high order. Kempff has always been regarded as one of the finest sailormen in the service and as good a fighter as ever commanded a ship, but he was never proficient in diplomatic matters and was declared to be unsuited to represent the United States at a great gathering of the great naval powers on the most important duty that has fallen to any officer since the war with Spain.

The idea that Kempff was sent to Asia on account of special fitness was demolished as time went on. His order was simply the result of an effort in the navy department to induce him to go on the retired list voluntarily and make a vacancy for promotion along the senior command in Asia on account of his special fitness.

After Admiral Kempff, who was No. 5 on the admiral's list, was ordered to Asia last March, Admiral McCormack No. 18 on the same list, was ordered as second in command. He promptly retired, as he was expected to do. He rose a grade by retiring and also avoided the really a captain's duty, the second in command of a fleet having no independence of action and therefore being humiliated below his actual independent flag officer's rank.

Then Rear Admiral Day (No. 17), and Cotton (No. 20), were similarly retired to avoid duty as second in command. Then the same orders were given to Kempff, who was at the time in possession of the exceedingly desirable billet of commander of the Mare Island, where he was awaiting retirement. He was No. 15 on the list and would presumably decline an appointment that three of his juniors had just refused; but he accepted the department by accepting with alacrity and offering to sail the next day. The department had to make the best of the matter and therefore put Captain McCalla, one of the most brilliant men in the navy, to equalize any deficiencies that might develop. Until McCalla left his post to march to the relief of the legations, all was piffn sailing, but since that time exasperation in Washington over Kempff's reports has been steadily growing, each new dispatch making it more acute.

The failure to participate with the other admirals in taking the Taku forts will require a clear explanation from Admiral Kempff as soon as the present crisis permits a court of inquiry. Not one of the dispatches sent by the admiral in the last two weeks is clear in essentials. Superfluous words are common, and in several instances single words have been omitted which would have been of great value to the government.

Remov was ordered to go to Nagasaki and coal the Brooklyn and be ready to relieve Kempff. Monday he was ordered to proceed immediately to Tien Tsin and assume command at once. The admiral left Manila on Tuesday and will reach Taku Sunday and from that day the authorities will breathe easier.

### Activity in Grain.

New York, June 29.—Owing to the activity in grain trade the market of the Produce Exchange have refused to grant a largely signed petition asking that the exchange be closed next Tuesday, the day before the Fourth of July.

## MINISTERS IN CHINA ARE SAFE

That is This Morning's Estimate of the Situation.

### BRITAIN IS IN A MUDDLE.

Her Plan in China Failed—Russia Will Now Lead—Americans Knew Their Own Mind.

New York, June 29.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

The missing links in the chain of relief in China are recovered one by one. The only remaining missing link is the body of foreign ministers and refugees in Peking, and there seems little reason to doubt that they are safe, whether in the capital or on the way to the coast.

The British admiralty is behind time, but has contrived to report that Tien Tsin was shelled for five days with little loss and that Admiral Seymour seized an arsenal during his retreat and was hard pressed when reinforcements were sent to him. To these meagre explanations was added in parliament an additional detail that the viceroy at Nanking had telegraphed to the British consul general at Shanghai that the British consul general at Shanghai had received every protection from the imperial government.

Details are still lacking, but it is evident that Admiral Seymour's relief column was cut off from supplies and unable to either reach Peking or to return to Tien Tsin when the Russians, Americans and other allied forces reformed it Monday. It had not accomplished any useful purpose, and had been under fire for a fortnight, and on short rations.

The situation has cleared sufficiently to admit a perspective view of the British and American policy. What the British policy in China is nobody outside the foreign office professes to understand. Lord Salisbury has not disclosed any objectives beyond the protection of the British legation, and commercial interests. He has not started out well, for the relief force commanded by Seymour has returned to Tien Tsin after being thwarted and baffled in the attempt to reach Peking, and the Russian column with other foreign contingents has rescued it. England has taken a subordinate part in the bombardment of the Taku forts, and the European forces have rescued the relief expedition, which was badly planned by the British admiral. Lord Salisbury will now fall back, but each must, upon the European concert, and the initiative will be taken by Russia.

The American government, unlike the European powers, seems to know its own mind, and this is a great advantage. It provided a small contingent for Seymour's column, and another one was under fire with the Russians before Tien Tsin was relieved, but each was sent into China under definite instructions, and there was no engagement to do anything more than co-operate with other forces in the protection of life and the property of the foreigners.

The American activity will end when its legation is safe and the lives and property of Americans in China are protected. There will be no permanent or Chinese political affairs, nor any participation in the partition of the empire. The European concert will be left to settle the question relating to the dissolution of the empire and safeguards against the dissolution of the empire.

The Japanese may be said to have saved the situation, and also to have withheld it with uncertainty. They have saved it by dispatching a large force of soldiers to China, and by preparing to mobilize 20,000 troops. They have imperilled it by a military occupation which is likely to be permanent or to last until Russia is ready to agree to a scheme of participation by which Japan will profit largely.

There are many rumors of massacres of Christian converts and foreign merchants, but these simply prove that there is a state of childish panic in the seaboard towns, and that every wild story of outrage is believed by the ears. The dispatches received by mercantile houses here from Shanghai are reassuring. The gravity of the situation has evidently been exaggerated in the last fortnight.

### A Strange Suit.

San Francisco, June 29.—Complaint has been filed with the collector of the port by Surveyor Spear against the Japanese steamer Nippon Maru for a violation of the shipping laws, the offense being the transportation of two passengers from Honolulu to this city. It is averred in the complaint that the steamer violated the act of Congress declaring Hawaii a part of the United States by taking passengers from one port of the United States to another port in the same country.

### GEN. CHAFFEE'S FORCE.

It Will Number Six to Eight Thousand in All.

San Francisco, June 29.—The transport Grant which will sail on Sunday for Nagasaki and thence, it is believed, to Chefoo or Taku, will carry 800 men of the Sixth cavalry, which, in addition to a hospital corps, made up at the Presidio, three hundred recruits and 200 marines, will constitute the force going to China.

The Ninth infantry and a signal corps from Manila and the marines already in China will complete General Chaffee's force, making six thousand to eight thousand in all.

Three surgeons will accompany the hospital corps. Acting Assistant Surgeon John T. Hall will have charge of the medical department on the transport.

### Thin Reasoning.

Denver, Colo., June 28.—The State board of health advises the maintenance of the quarantine against Chinese and Japanese on account of bubonic plague at San Francisco, and the explanation of Colorado's action in the matter demanded by Secretary of State.

### McLEANS CORDIAL

Tastes Good Does Good Feels Good Is Good

PREPARED ONLY BY THE DR. J. H. McLean Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

May will be made by Gov. Thomas in accordance with the report of Dr. G. E. Tyler, secretary of the board.

In this report the interference of President McKinley in raising the quarantine declared at San Francisco, Dr. Kintoun, the federal health officer, is sharply condemned, and his action attributed to political reasons. The report discusses in detail the history of the bubonic plague in San Francisco, and the steps taken to prevent its spread by the local authorities, and states:

"The quarantine apparently makes racial distinctions against Chinese and Japanese, but the discriminations are only apparent. The actual distinction is not because of race solely, but because these two races are the only ones known to have been exposed to this disease."

### Work on New Warships.

Philadelphia, June 29.—Work on the construction of the sheathed protected cruiser Denver has begun. Ninety per cent of the material to be used in the cruiser is already in the yard. The six cruisers of the Denver class will be 17-knot boats and their chief peculiarity is that they will be sheathed with yellow pine and coppered. The advantage of this construction is that the vessels will not have to be docked so often.

The battleship Alabama, approaching completion in the Cramps yard, will not be ready to start on her trial trip before August 1. All of her armor is now in the yard. The large guns are still to be put in place, and until this is done the turret tops cannot be completed. Officers who will be assigned to the Alabama are anxious to have her completed, in view of the possibility of stirring times ahead in China.

### Britain's Philippine Trade.

Washington, June 29.—The state department has received from the United States Consul at Birmingham, Eng., an abstract of the annual report of the British consul at Manila, concerning the trade and conditions in the Philippine Islands.

The collapse of the insurrection last November," the British consul said, "and the opening of the ports since Jan. 1, have restored confidence and activity in commercial quarters has ensued. Law and order are being restored as rapidly as possible, but the immense size of the country renders it a difficult task. The natives, I believe, would willingly return to their agricultural pursuits, but the influence of their leaders appears sufficiently strong to keep them from surrendering."

The two well known industries of Manila, hemp and tobacco, will, I fear, suffer severely for some time from the late insurrection. The natural indolence of the Filipinos will make it almost impossible to do what the Chinese do, and the Chinese labor question is one of great importance in the islands. There is a strong influence against the Celestials, for by their industrious habits they gradually obtain monopolies in all retail trades, but on the other hand the Filipinos themselves have no energy and no commercial instinct."

### Judge Noyes Goes North.

Seattle, Wn., June 29.—Judge Arthur H. Noyes of Minneapolis, the newly appointed jurist for the second United States district of Alaska, comprising the St. Michael and Cape Nome districts, arrived in the city yesterday en route to his post of duty. He is accompanied by his wife and official staff as follows: George V. Borchsenius, of Wisconsin; Clerk C. E. Diekey, of Minneapolis; deputy clerk, and his wife, and A. K. Wheeler, of Minneapolis, private secretary.

According to the intentions of the department, Judge Noyes and his staff were to sail north on the United States steamer USS Albatross, but as that vessel has not yet returned, they will take the first ocean-going vessel headed for Nome, so as to arrive at the earliest possible moment.

### Wages Reduction.

New York, June 29.—The reduction in wages at the Brooklyn navy yard will be from 8 to 25 cents a day in the following grades: Platers, helpers, block-makers, brass finishers, tin roofers, wire workers, pattern makers, tool-makers and boiler-makers. There has been an increase of about 25 cents for the wharf builders and ordnance men.

### Deleahanty to Retire.

New York, June 29.—Commander Daniel Deleahanty of the navy confirms the report from Washington that he will be retired because incapacitated for service.

This action operates to cancel the orders sending him to Manila, and he may remain governor of Sailor's Snug Harbor as long as the trustees of that institution care to retain him.

Commander Deleahanty's retirement causes a promotion in each grade below him, thereby affording a vacancy for one lieutenant of the two who would otherwise have been forced out of the service by selection on July 1 under the personnel law. Every effort is being made to secure one more retirement before next Sunday, to save the commanding lieutenant. The two lieutenants were selected last week by the board of five admirals.

### Borax Works Closed.

Alameda, Cal., June 29.—The Pacific Coast Borax works, controlled by the "Borax King," J. W. Smith, have been shut down indefinitely, throwing 100 men out of employment. The shutdown is attributed to a heavy advance in the freight rate on crude borax, from New Valley, which hereafter will be refined in New York.

### NOT AN EXCURSION TRIP.

Hard Experience of Young Men on a British Mule Transport.

New York, June 29.—Twenty-three young men from St. Louis who had a longing to see the world, arrived here on the steamer Prince William V from the Port of Spain, Hayti, with nothing left but the ragged clothing they wore and an intense yearning to get back to their native city and stay there. They had shipped on the British mule transport Carinthia, which left New Orleans on May 11th, with a load of mules for the British army in South Africa, and went ashore and were wrecked four days later on Point Gravis, Hayti.

"When a fine military-looking man came to St. Louis," said Charles W. Pratt, one of the returned wanderers, "and said he was an agent of the British army looking for young men who would like to take a fine sea voyage to Capetown and return, and get paid for it to boot, the boys in my section 'fired' over each other to get to the place. There were 165 applicants ahead of me, but I was picked out with sixty-four others who were chosen. The military man pictured the trip as a sort of excursion. All we would have to do, he said, would be to feed a few mules twice a day on the way over. He would pay us \$15 for the trip, and then he told of the beautiful sea voyage with seabirds flying and porpoises jumping, and all that sort of thing."

"We went to New Orleans and shipped on the Carinthia, where we found a contract which said nothing about the return trip. The captain hinted, however, that that would be all right. He would see to it that we got back. On May 11th, the Carinthia, Captain Campbell, sailed with 1,485 mules on board. On the 15th we ran into the coast of Hayti."

Pratt told of the efforts to save the ship and continued: "When they gave us up, they had listed us over to the edge. Nobody could walk on deck except with life lines and the mules were tumbled down in heaps. We had to sleep out on the slanting deck after

## BOILS AND CARBUNCLES

These unwelcome visitors usually appear in the spring or summer, when the blood is making an extra effort to free itself from the many impurities that have accumulated during the winter months.

Carbuncles, which are more painful and dangerous, come most frequently on the back of the neck, eating great holes in the flesh, exhaust the strength and often prove fatal. Boils are regarded by some people as blessings, and they patiently and uncomplainingly endure the pain and inconvenience under the mistaken idea that their health is being benefited, that their blood is too thick anyway, and this is Nature's plan of thinning it. The blood is not too rich or too thick, but is diseased—is full of poison—and unless relieved the entire system will suffer. The boil or carbuncle gives warning of serious internal troubles, which are only waiting for a favorable opportunity to develop. Many an old sore, running ulcer, even cancer, is the result of a neglected boil.



### Baneful Boils

Mr. R. M. Pratt, Cave, S. C., writes: "For twenty years I was sorely afflicted with boils and carbuncles caused by impure blood. It is impossible to describe my suffering, part of the time being unable to work or sleep. Several doctors treated me, and I tried all the so-called blood remedies, but nothing seemed to do me any good. During the summer of 1885 I was persuaded to try S. S. S., and after taking several bottles was entirely cured. I have had no return of these painful pests up to the present time."

Our physicians have made blood and skin diseases a life study—write them fully about your case, and any information or advice wanted will be cheerfully given. We make no charge whatever for this service. Send for our book on Blood and Skin Diseases—free. Address, The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

### Dangerous Carbuncles

S. S. S. cures boils and carbuncles easily and permanently by reinforcing, purifying and building up the blood and ridding the system of all accumulated waste matter.

S. S. S. is made of roots and herbs which act directly on the blood, and all poisons, no matter how deep-seated, are soon overcome and driven out by this powerful purely vegetable medicine.

S. S. S. is not a new, untried remedy, but for fifty years has been curing all kinds of blood and skin diseases. It has cured thousands, and will cure you. It is a pleasant tonic as well as blood purifier—improves the appetite and digestion, builds up your general health and keeps your blood in order.

Our physicians have made blood and skin diseases a life study—write them fully about your case, and any information or advice wanted will be cheerfully given. We make no charge whatever for this service. Send for our book on Blood and Skin Diseases—free. Address, The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

trying ourselves as we would not slip down into the scupper. The mules were dying by dozens, and the stench was something awful. The sailors refused to work, and the cattle had to be scoured by the terrified animals and hauled out the dead ones. In two days we threw overboard 200 dead mules.

"The vessel returned on the 27th, but her captain refused to take us off, as he thought the horrible stench might have bred yellow fever or cholera. We finally got natives to come out in boats and we began throwing the livestock overboard, which they would guide to the shore. We finished the job on the 29th after having lost 600 mules by drowning. We cut them were then sent ashore, but our filthy condition from handling dead mules made the authorities here in New Orleans refuse to let us land. We were surrounded by soldiers for a time, as it was thought we must surely breed yellow fever. On the 31st the sixty-five of us were put into three small sloops and sent to New Orleans. They were landed in a vacant house and slept on the bare floor, which was covered with vermin."

The men complained that the British and American consuls neglected their duties, but finally the latter got them steamer passage to the United States.

### BEAT OFF THE BOERS.

British Repulse Three Attacks—Three Days' Fight.

London, June 29, 3:20 a. m.—Lord Roberts has sent bulletins of two small fights, occurring on June 26th and June 27th, in which the Boers were defeated. In a dispatch from Pretoria, dated yesterday, he says:

"A small force of mounted troops, with two guns, commanded by Lieut. Col. Leiper, was attacked by the enemy during the night of the 26th. On the morning of June 26th, seven miles north of Senekal, they beat off the enemy and burned their laager. The casualties were three wounded and ten killed. The Boers temporarily retreated, but Ian Hamilton's brigade, made one march yesterday from Heidelberg toward Frankfort, without meeting any opposition."

The enemy attacked our Rooiveldt Spruit post on the railway yesterday, but were easily beaten off by a detachment of the Derbyshire light infantry, the West Australian mounteds, a 15-pounder and an armored train."

"Baden-Powell reports the capture of an influential Boer named Ray, who was endeavoring to raise a commando in the Rustenburg district. A patriot brought in over a hundred rifles. More than 4,000 rifles and 1,000 inferior weapons have been taken during the proclamation of the Boers since yesterday. Since Sunday Gen. French on the left, Gen. Ian Hamilton on the right and the eleventh division in the center, have been endeavoring to surround the enemy's position in the hills fifteen miles east. There was fighting for three days, but Tuesday night the enemy decamped, going eastward. The total casualties were under 50."

Lord Roberts says that Wednesday, June 27th, was a record market day in Pretoria, for Boer farmers selling produce. Parties of Boers still hang on Buller's flanks. F. R. Burnham, the American scout, is invalided.

The Pretoria correspondent of the Daily Telegraph in a dispatch, dated yesterday, says: "Since Sunday Gen. French on the left, Gen. Ian Hamilton on the right and the eleventh division in the center, have been endeavoring to surround the enemy's position in the hills fifteen miles east. There was fighting for three days, but Tuesday night the enemy decamped, going eastward. The total casualties were under 50."

Wash Suits—Blouse Style Plain and fancy crash and fancy duck, in checks and stripes. The prices start at \$1.75 from that to \$3.00, ages 3 to 12.

Double Breasted style in two shades of brown duck. Very nobby suits, ages 7 to 14, prices \$2.25 and \$2.50.

A big assortment of colored linen pants, all good patterns, 3 to 14 years, 35c, 40c and 50c.

### Straw and Crash Hats

For boys of all sizes. Youth's regular shapes in smooth and rough straw. White or mixed color, with plain or fancy bands, 50c to \$1.00.

Child's Sailors. Large and small shapes in splendid variety, all prices from 25c to \$1.00.

MEXICAN HATS in fancy colors, 60c reduced from 85c.

Crash Hats, square and sailor shapes, neat checked patterns, 35c and 50c.

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21-23-25-27 W. South Temple, - Salt Lake City, Utah

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We are offering some FINE OLD IRON MANTELS Complete at

\$25.00

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